NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1872.

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THE DRAMA.

THE OPENING SEASON. INCIDENTS AT HAND AND GENERAL THEATRICAL

The theater is once more in order. Rather prematurely, perhaps, in view of the great heat that still oppresses the town; but, prematurely or otherwise, it opens its doors, and the regular dramatic seas upon us. Booth's Theater recommences to-night. The Grand Opera House will allure on Wednesday. The Pifth Avenue Theater will resume its career two weeks from to-morrow. These may be said to form a sort of oponing chorns, in which all the other dramatic voices will harmoniously join before the early Fall is over. The starting notes are not numerous, but they are emphatic, and they will not fall to arrest attention. We are glad, for our part, that they are not all sounded at once. In this respect the beginning of the present season varies pleasantly from those of several of its predecessors. We are tempted to think that the several managers have really recognized the taste and expediency of making their rivalry generous, and not packing their commence-ments all into one evening. That is true wisdom which economizes enjoyments, and distributes them over as large a space and as long a time as they will irradiate

Booth's Theater, as previously announced, will open with the play of "The Bells." This is a pathetic and tragic drama in three acts. Its origin is French-which is the worst fact we know about it. The original is "Le Juif Polonais" (The Polish Jew), a dramatic study by Messrs, Erckmann and Chatrain. In the French it was not designed for representation. The English version of it was made by Mr. Leopold Lewis, of London, and this was acted with great success, for more than 200 nights, at the London Lyceum Theater. The chief part in it is that of Mathias, the keeper of an inn in Alsace. This was personated by Mr. Henry Irving, and so well personated as to make him famous. "The Bells" is so called for the reason that a certain ringing of bells is intimately associated with the conduet of its plot and the portrayal of its hero's experience and emotions. These are of an awful characterinvolving successful crime, horrible apprehension, a long agony of suspense and terror, fluctuations of physieal pain and mental torture, a detailed portrayal of the omena of a fear-haunted soul, and the final frenzy of a wild and hopeless death. The picture is dark and inful, but full of truth and power, and it obviously fulfills the design of tragedy-in arousing pity and terror in the minds and hearts of all beholders. Respecting its artistic management we are not yet enabled to speak. "The Bells" would seem to be a one-part play, and very good acting in that one part would seem to be imperatively essential, to redeem it from monotony nd unbroken gloom. Its story is told in the following language-from the London Pall Mail Gazette:

*Fifteen years before the rising of the curtain, Mathias, the host of an anberge in Alsace, during the septh of Winter, for the sake of the gold he carried in his gridle, has cruelly mardered a Poilsh Jew who had been for one night his guest. The assassin has remained ansuspected. The stolen money has been to him the foundation of good fortune. He has prospered, enjoys the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and occupies among them the position of burgomaster. Still the sense of his guilt opuresses him. He is continually haunted by the sound of the bells of the sledge in which the Jew had driven from the door of the anberge. (For the fact that these sounds are audible to Mathias and the andience, driven from the door of the auberge. (For the fact this three sounds are audible to Mathias and the audience but are not supposed to be heard by the dramatis per some generally, the authors may plead the precedent or the introduction of the ghost in the closet scene of 'Hamlet.') ! Mathias's mental and bodily strengtl is being gradually undermined, less by the tor ture of remores than by the ceaseless dread of discovery. He sleeps alone in a locked chamber less the should be tray himself by talking in his sleep. He keeps constant watch over his every word and action He nas resolved for his greater security to bestow the hand of his daughter America and her large fortune upon Christian, a young sergeant of gendames, who has dis of Mathias. But there is much to keep a wake the memor of the manuferer. He is required to recken his dampher (four, which includes certain gold pieces stolen from the Jew. It is nearly winter, and his friends and gossips are reminded by its severity of the date of the murder of the Polomais. Further, Mathias has seen at the fair of Ribeauville the performances of a mesmerist able to wrest from his patients, in a clairvoyant state, confession of the most cherisbed secrets of their lives. Mathias hastens the union of Christian and Anactic, and the wedding feast is celebrated. At might the burgomaster is visited by a feastful dream, which is in itself a curious psychological study. The preceding incidents and suggestions of the story are reproduced in the vision with enhanced and yet distorted effect. Mathias is half conscious that he is dreaming, but is constrained to yield to the terrors of his position. He helieves himself on trial before a court of justice for the murder of the few, and, in spite of his protestations of innocence, is induced by the power of the mesmerist to livilice every particular of his guilt. He calls upon the reinfaint to furnishing the has persished by his own hand, entence of death is passed upon the prisoner. With sorning come the burgomaster's family to his chamber, ic staggers from his couch a wan ghost of his former lif, and fails dead in the arms of his wife and child, is erime remains undiscovered; but it has been punished."

Mr. James W. Wallack will personate Mathias, and

those who are acquainted with the constitution of his mind and the imaginative, passionate, tremulous quality of his temperament will perceive that he must find in the part a congenial and ample opportunity. We have which "The Bells" will be acted at Booth's Theater. Also we then gave a list of the players engaged in Mr. Booth's stock company for 1872-73. The chief of the old favorites are Mr. Waller, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. Fenno, and Mr. Robert Pateman. The po-Bangs, Mr. Fenno, and Mr. Robert states by Mias sition of leading lady continues to be occupied by Mias Bella Pateman., It is not a very sagacious cho perhaps it is the one most available. The most brilliant comedy and general actress in America would be none too good for this station in Booth's Theater. Miss Pateman, however, is experienced and useful, new faces at this house are Miss Charlotte Crampton, an actress of great force, Miss Millie chambermaid player, Mr. Becks, a capital comedian, Mr. Sol Smith, an agreeable eccentric humorist, and two or three other performers with whose caliber we are unacquainted. As whole the company seems well selected for its purpose the adequate support of ;a succession of "stars," in a series of standard legitimate dramas. Mr. Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucleault, Miss Neilson (not Nilsson), and Miss Charlotte Cushman are among the stars for whose advent arrangements have been completed.

The theater, during the late recess, has been carefully cleansed and refreshed. The business organization, etc. of it remains unchanged, and stands as follows: Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Edwin Booth; Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Magonigle; Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Booth; Stage-Manager, Mr. D. W. Waller, Costumer, Mr. Joyce; Scenic Actist, Mr. Witham; Prompter, Mr. R. L. Simpson; Band Leader, Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer.-Mr. Booth himself does not intend to act in New-York this season, but will make an extended professional tour of the theatrical cities and towns of the United States.

GRAND OPERA MOUSE.

The opening of the Grand Opera House, under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly-an important event in the history of that theatre-will be effected qu Wednesday evening. To a certain extent the life of this house has been continuously experimental. It takes a new start now, and takes it under good ausplees. It has escaped from the moral blight of association with the fortunes and licentious serroundings of the late James Fisk, ir., and it has fallen into the hands of a anager who believes in hard work, who practices what he thus believes in, who is thoroughly in carnest in his quest of fortune, and who enjoys the prestige of financial success. All this is favorable to its future. In taking possession of the house, Mr. Daly has at once changed its physical condition. Stage machinery of novel character and extraordinary capacity has been introduced. Every part of the auditorium has been redecorated. The painting and gilding of the house the been renewed. New velvet carpets have been laid. The old opera-boxes and the balcony circle have given place to 170 parlor armchairs, of a luxuriously comfortable kind. A totlet.co for ladies has been connected with that vestibule which all play-goers must remember as the most comm and magnificent among those of all the theatres in America. This vestibule has been converted into a pic Toro-gallery, displaying works of art by Mr. Bierstadt Dubufe, Mr. Launt Thompson, and other ertiats of merit and distinction. The idea so carried out It novel and judicious, and its practical effect ought to be a substantial assistance to the good work of dissemivating a knowledge and augmenting a just taste, on the part of the general public, for works of act, to painting and sculpture, that are really good. To collections of bad paintings the people have been afforded a liberty of

necess altogether too ample. It is hoped they will see

nothing in this one that is meretricious. The scenery at

the Grand Open, House, covering 7,300 yards of capyas,

has been gathered in from the paint rooms of George Heister, Minard Lewis, L. W. Searcy, Louis Duffocq, George W. Dayton, and G. G. Gariboldi. The latter artist has painted a drapery for the proscenium, which is considered his masterpiece. This artist, it will be remembered, made the remarkable frescoes in Booth's Theater. He certainly possesses a positive genius for this style of art. The company engaged by Mr. Daly

usists of the following performers:

Mr. Brougham alone is a tower of strength. Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Stuart Robson, and the Majiltons are old favorites and very attractive. Mr. Robert Craig has made a bright reputation, as a comic performer, in Phil-adelphia and in Boston. Miss Hersee has won distinc-tion in London. From the stage of that city come, also, Mr. Cline Hersee, Mr. J. A. Meade, and Mr. Julian Cross. The Goldens arrive from the West. Mary Stuart is the comic sister of Stuart Robson, so admirably good in certain of the characters in Dickens. Miss Ella Dietz, who has been seen as Mrs. Clymer, is the elder sister of Miss Linda Dietz of the Fifth Avenue Theater, and is at once the more talented, beautiful, and interesting actress Mr. Cline Hersee makes his debut in this country. In addition to these players Mr. Daly has engaged a selected chorus of 40 voices from the Italian, French, and English opera companies lately in New-York. This combination of forces is manifestly strong; and, even if he should not succeed with "Le Roi Carotte," his chances are good for success with something else. This chances are good for success with scheduling a hit.

It is a combination of opera bouff; and spectacle. It is
the joint work of Offenbach and Sardou. It has been presented in Paris and in London. Mr. Daly has himself adapted a translation of it to the American stage. Mr. Sardou has invented an apotheosis for its termination, which will be shown for the first time when the piece is done at the Grand Opera House. Nearly 2,000 articles of costume and property will be used, and some 260 persons will participate, in the representation. These details suggest the production of a pageant on an extraordinary scale, both as to extent and as to cost.

The business, organization, etc., of the Grand Opera House, as it sets forth on its new career, stands thus: Manager and Stage Manager, Mr. Augustin Daly; Bustness Manager, Mr. D. O'C. Townley; Treasurer, Mr. A. Appleton; Band Leader, Mr. Robert Stoepel; Machinists, Mr. Thomas Kelly and Mr. William Smith, Mr. Daly's design to give Sunday evening concerts, at the Grand Opera House, with Maretzek's Italian Opera Company, has been noted on an earlier day. We do not look with favor on the growing tendency to give public entertainments at the theaters in this city on the Sabbath Day. It is not a wholesome tendency for any of the numerous interests that are involved.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER

The date assigned for the reopening of the Fifth Avenue Theater is Tuesday, September 3.1. The season now commencing will be its fourth. The estabishment remains, as hitherto, under the competent management of Mr. Augustin Daly. Play-goers in general are sufficiently well acquainted with the history of the ouse. It is the history of several fortunate hits and long runs-the hits and runs, namely, of "Frou-Frou," "Fernande," "Man and Wife," "Saratoga," "Divorce," and "Article 47." These were shrewdly devised and chesen, and the same shrewdness which prompted and guided their success may of course be trusted to invent and propagate kindred successes. During the vacation now drawing to a close the Fifth Avenue Theater has been cleaused and redecerated. Mr. Gariboldi has frescoed the walls of the several entries, and has adorned the ceiling of the auditorium with an ambitious fresco showing The Crowning of Comedy. A new stage has been inid, and this has been provided with a new system of foot-lights. Mr. James Roberts has stocked the scene room with many new paintings, the fruit of four months of intelligent, well-directed labor. The orchestra scats have been removed, and replaced with enameled chairs of blue and bronze. The private boxes have been re furnished. New carpets have been laid, throughout the theater. In brief, the place has been thoroughly refreshed and beautified, in a style that is evidently costly and apparently tasteful. The company engaged for the season of 1872-73 consists of the following performers:

Fanny Davenport, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Several of these, it will be observed, are old favorites Miss Jewett and Mrs. Abbott are entirely new acquisiions, from the local amateur stage. The return of Mr.

George Clarke to this theater will please many persons In Mr. Fisher the company acquires one of the best actors of this generation. The debut of Mrs. Abbott will invite attention in the course of the Autumn. With reference both to her talents and to those of Miss Jewett, the word of promise is complimentary. The business organization, &c., of the Fifth Avenue

Theater is as follows: Manager, Mr. Augustin Daly; Stage Manager, Mr. John Moore; Band Leader, Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth; Master Machinist, Mr. Thomas Kelley; Superintendent of Lights and Gas, Mr. W. Hadley; Treasurer, Mr. James W. Morrisey; Business Manager, Mr. Joseph H. Tooker.

The opening play of the season will be a new comedy, illustrative, it is said, of local social life. It comes from the pen of Mr. Bronson C. Howard, the author of "Saratoga," and it is entitled "Diamonds"-a felicitous and promising appellation. One scene in this, carefully painted by Mr. Roberts, will show the grand saloon of a fashionable New-York Club. "Diamonds" will be followed, we are told, by a new drama, from the pen of Mr. Mosenthal, the author of the well-known play of "Debo-("Leah, the Forsaken"), portraying fashionable life in Berlin. This piece is understood to have been purchased directly from the author. It was by a formate use of the brain-labor of Mr. Mosenthal that Mr. Daly first brought himself into public notice as a playwright; and it is certainly gratifying to observe this manifestation, on his part, of practical thankfulness and good-will toward that author. The name of Mr. Mosenthal's new play we do not learn; but we are assured that it will be succeeded by a new comedy from the brilliant mind of Bret Harte—the first attempt of the writer in dramatic fiction—and another by Mr. Sardou, written, it is alleged, with a particular view to fitting the chief members of Mr. Daly's company with parts adapted to their talents. The manager will pay \$1,000 a week for Mr. Sardou's comedy during its run-a sum of money which, in our opinion, is a good deal more than any comedy is worth that Mr. Sardou has ever yet written. We think too, that it is the literature of the English, and not of the French, language that ought to be fostered on the American stage. However, Mr. Daly has laid his plans well, and it is quite evident that the Fifth Avenue Theater will be a conspicuous point of interest during the next 40 weeks.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The San Francisco Minstrels-dear to all lovers of Ethiopian Minstrelsy and sure to be kindly welcomed after their long absence-purpose soon to resume the estate of sooty glory. Their home hereafter will be the theater which was known last season as the St. James. There they will burst into frolic and song next Monday night, rattling the jubilant bones and switing the undulating banjo. The band, as hitherto, will comprise several of the best performers upon the stage in this espe cial walk-its leaders being Mr. Birch, Mr. Backus, and Mr. Wambold. Our ancient jester, the Merry Turtle, however, will appear no more. Mr. Bernard retires He has largely contributed to the innocent pleasure of the public; and it seems proper to express the hope that he may always enjoy that easy competence of fortune and comfortable cheer of mind which are rewards most

fitting to the humorous philosopher. MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

With reference to the several enterprises projected and in contemplation for the new se Wallack's Theater, the Union Square Theater, Pechter's Theater, the Lycoum, the Olympic Theater, Niblo's Garden, the Academy of Music, the New-York Circus, and other reputable places of public amusement, we shall find a time to speak, in ample and minute detail.

. For the present it is enough to note the continuonce of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe at Wallack's Theater, in "Blue Beard," and that of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lingard at the Olympic Theater, in sketches of character and in light councily..... The coming of Mrs. Macready to the Academy of Music, assigned for the 9th of Sept., will be excited with pleasurable anticipation. The lady will be seen, we believe, as Shulock.

There is, we are told, some probability that Mr. house with their infant child.

John Brougham's drama of "The Lily of France" will be produced at the Olympic Theatre. Miss Heler Temple, who has bought the play, designs, at any rate to personate its heroine—Joan of Arc. It is understood that Mr. Brougham considers this work his master-piece; and that it was only after hearing Miss Temple hearse the part of the heroine, and becoming satisfied of her entire capacity to act it, that he con sented to sell the play to her. We have heard of this piece any time for the last four or five years, and

aguely remember that Miss Charlotte Thompson once acted in it in the South and in San Francisco. It relates to a capital subject, and its author's name is a guarantee of its excellence. Wherever produced it cannot fail to win thoughtful attention. Of Miss Helen Temple we know absolutely nothing; but we hear that she has acted successfully in theaters outside of New-York, and we are told that she possesses real thient, power, and beauty-in which case she will make a hit if she gets a chance.... "The Red Pocket Book—quality and merit to us un-known—is also down on the Olympic programme. Mr. W. H. Pope gave a reading from Shakespeare and

other poets at the Wilson House, North Adams, Mass., on the 14th inst. Mr. Pope's carnestness and perseverence in his difficult and somewhat thankless, but self-chosen ocation, merits success Mile. Zoe will act at Wood's Museum in October At Ford's Opera House, in Baltimore, the regular season will begin on the 16th of Sep-tember, with Miss Charlotte Thompson. The Holliday Street Theater will be reopened on the 26th of August. Its company will consist of Rosa Rand, Olivia Rand, Mrs. Germon, Miss Orton, Miss M. Livingstone, Miss Stockman, Miss George, Mrs. Wise, J. L. Gossin, W. S. Lowry, B. C. Smith, George Howard, George A. Fortescue, J. P. Kilbourne, Edward Thorne, Harry Pearson, and Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Forrest, Melmer, Parshell, and Wise. The ballet corps includes Mile. Lusuardi, Miss Vincent, and the Francisco sisters. Mr. J. F. Keller is stage-manager....From London, we learn, by private letter, that Mr. Tom Taylor's "Dead or Alive," at the Queen's Theater, is a great success, and that the engagement there of Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, who act in its principal characters, has been indefinitely prolonged. Originally it was for four weeks. The London Times of July 30 says: "The principal figure is that of a gallant soldier, extremely susceptible at every point, who is forced to endure nearly every conceivable form of moral misery and humiliation. The opportunities for displaying the strengest wrath and the deepest pathos are many and various, and Mr. Bandmann's effect on the sympathies of his audience sometimes approaches the marvelous. Nevertheless, the grand peculiarity of his performance is its complete consistency; the retention of native dignity in the presence of any circumstance likely to undermine and des ... A new theater is to be built in Vienna for the Exhibition season of next year. There will be room for 5,00 spectators in the auditorum. The director is to be Baron

WASHINGTON.

HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1872 The Quartermaster General has just issued a circular giving information in detail in reference to supplying peadstones or head blocks for the graves in the national military cemeteries. Under the act of Congress 350,000 are required, and there is an existing appropriation of \$200,000 to pay for them. As this is not sufficient an extra appropriation will be asked for by the War Department from the next Congress. Each block or stone of a known soldier is to be marked with the number of the grave the name of the soldier, and his rank, company, regi-ment, and date and place of death. The stones or blocks for unknown soldiers are to be marked with the number and the legend "Unknown U. S. soldier." Proposal will be received for furnishing any kind of stone for any number of graves; there being no condition relating to material, iron, stone, marble, wood, or composite coming material, iron, stone, maroie, wood, or composed commande under the bids. The Department, after receiving all of the samples, will adopt the style that is best suited, in their judgment, and have the same kind of stone or block in all the mational coenteries.

The commissions of the Supervisors of Internal Revenue retained in service when the recent changes were made, were standed by the President on Friday, and will be issued to the Supervisors in a day or two.

BRITISH CLAIMS-THE CHATTANOOGA INVITATION

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

A Statement was recently extensively published that claims aggregating \$117,500,000 have been filed before the Mixed Commission on British and American Claims for damages sustained by the seizure and confiscation of blockade-numers and their cargoes during the Rebellion by the American Government. On inquiry at the office of the Commission as to the correctness of the statement, Mr. Cox, the Secretary, said that while he did not feel authorized to give the amount of the claims of British subjects, considering it a confidential matter, it might be stated that the amount alleged in the newspaper publication is entirely erroneous; and, further, that out of the 20 cases thus far disposed of less than three per cent of the amount claimed was awarded. A large number of cases on demurrer, and some on proofs, are ready for the September session of the Commission at Newpert, R. I.

The following is the full text of President Grant's letter

The following is the full text of President Grant's letter leclining the invitation to sit Chattanooga:

declining the invitation to the control of the cont

The Internal Revenue Office has submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision the question whether tobacco placed in bond after the 6th of June is liable to the old or to the new rate oftax. The President has recognized the following Consular

Miguel Salgar, Consni General d' Colombia at New York; Ricardo Morales, Consul of Colombia at SanFrancisco; Edward Shippen, Consul of the Argentiae, Republic at Phiadelphia; Vincent Manuel Byrnes, Vice-Consul of Portugal at Mobile; and Theodore Frothingham, Censul of Yurkey at Philadelphia.

THE REIGN OF LAYLESSNESS.

MURDER AND LINCI LAW IN TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, Aug. 18-On the night of the 10th of August, Henry Wad (colored) went into the bedroom of John Shelby, living near Rose Hill, Stewart County, Tenn., and cut his throat while asleep. Mrs. Wade awoke, screamed ind swooned. Her scream aroused a brother of Shelb, who was sleeping on the porch and who, seeing Wade coming from the room, grappled with him and a sruggle ensued. Wade finally got away, obtained a fencerall, and felled his antagonist with a blow on the head. He then attempted to escape, but was captured. The following night Wade was take by a party of men from the guard, carried into the ds, hung to a tree, ani his body riddled with bullets. Wade had been discharged by John Shelby from em-

ployment, and had threatened revenge. John Shelby may recover, but there is no chance for his brother, PHILADELPHIA RUFFIANISM.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 .- A bloody affray ook place on Saturday, about midnight, at Front and Siegel-sts., during whiel Michael Clark and Peter Mealey were beaten and cut almost to death. They were attacked by eight or ten persons in front of a variety show. Clark received keep and dangerous cuts in the left breast, shoulder, aid abdomen. Mealey was cut in different parts of the body, and is terribly injured in the head by the kicks of his assailants. Both men are lying in a critical |condition John Hogan and Edward Mo Carty, alleged to havebeen concerned in the attack, are in custody. Clark and McCarty had a dispute in the early part of the evening about the jurisdiction of the Board of Health in cenain cases.

A SAVAGE HUSBAND. BOSTON, Aug. 18.-James McElhaney, a glassblower, age about 20, shot his wife, age 19, last evening, at the house of her faher in the Highland District, and scharged two barrds of his revolver at his own head, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds. Mrs. Mc-Elhaney was shot in the temple, and died in 15 minutes. The murderer attempted to escape by jumping from the second story windov but was arrested. McElhaney is reported to be a steady, industrious workman, worth considerable property, but of a savage disposition, which ompelled his wife to leave him and go to her father's

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT-ARY ARGUMENTS.

GEREVA, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872. The supplementary arguments of the Amercan counsel before the Board of Arbitration have bee published in pamphlet form. The arguments of Mr. Evarts govered 100 pages of the pamphlet. Those of Messrs. Cushing and Waite are less extended. M. Staempfli of the Board of Arbitration has gone to Berne. He will return on Monday in time to be present at the sitting of the Court. Lord Tenterden, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Prof. Bernard are visiting the Rev. Merie d'Aubigné, the historian of the Reformation, at Mon-

GREAT BRITAIN. DETAILS OF THE RIOT IN BELFAST-THE IMPE-

RIAL CONFERENCE BY BERLIN. LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872. Further advices from Belfast confirm the serious nature of the rioting there on Thursday. There were several collisions between mobs of Protestants and Catholic processions, during which a large number of persons received injuries of a more or less serious nature. The entire city was in an uproar of excitement, and the disturbances were only quelled by the most active exertions of the police. Many of the rioters were arrested. A dispatch just received from Belfast states that the riots have broken out afresh, and that severe fighting is now going on. A barrack of the police and

several houses have been wrecked by the mob. The Daily News discredits The Standard's report that the meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, is for the purpose of settling pending questions in European national relations.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 1872. Dispatches from Belfast up to noon to-day state that the disturbances there continued through Saturday night and into Sunday, and were not yet ended. The populace are divided into hostile Catholic and Protestant mobs. Whenever they come in contact there is a fight. The police were using effort to stop the rioting. They had been obliged to fire on the rioters on both sides, and many of the latter were wounded. Troops, with fixed bayonets, now oc cupy the principal streets and keep the mobs apart. The ons of the 40th Regiment have arrived at Belfast from Dublin, and constabulary were pouring into the city from all parts. No persons are reported killed, but the excitement is so great that it is impossible to get definite particulars.

FRANCE.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF BELFORT. PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

The report that the Germans are fortifying Belfort, in violation of their treaty obligations, is declared to be without any foundation. They have only ompleted the works which were begun by the French ommandant during the slege of Belfort, and which ere left in an unfinished state. The Hon. R. C., Schenck, United States Minister to England, has arrived at Havre. Some sailors of the United States steamer Congress, which is lying in the harbor of Cherbourg recently discovered in the water the body of M. Milland the Chief of the Observatory at that port, who had been nissing for some time, and is supposed to have been

AUSTRALASIA.

MAIL SERVICE TO MELBOURNE-TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS-INTENSE COLD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The Australian advices by the steamship Idaho, which connected at Honolulu with the Australian mail steamer, are as follows: On the reception of the news that Congress had failed to subsidize Webb's steamers, the English company dispatched an agent to England from New South Wales to purchase at least two large steamers for the California line. The Parker Ministry has been reellected. The Parliament of New South Wales is now in session. Telegrams are now received in South Australia nine days from London. In the province of Victoria, after the collapse of the Duffey Administration, Mr. Francis succeeded in forming a new ministry, which, in spite of a pastoral letter from the Catholic Bishop, enjoining

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL IN THE CASE OF THE EDGAR STEWART-BOAT RACE. PANAMA, Aug. 7 .- The United States Consul, Mr. Perry, after examining into the affairs of the filibustering steamer Edgar Stewart, has decided to hand over the steamer to Mr. Malchor Aguero as the attorney of Mr. Butcher, the owner. Mr. Aguero is a passenger by the Rising Star to New-York. He goes to send out a new captain for the Edgar Stewart. On the 23d ult, there was a spirited boat race in the harspectively to the United States steamers Saranae and California. The run was 41 miles, and the California's crew won in 39 minutes and 20 seconds. Ex-President Duenas of Salvador with 16 Capuchin friars, who were expelled from Salvador, have arrived in Panama. bor of Panama between two 14-oar boats belonging re-

REPORTS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS. NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 17.-Gen. Rocha telegraphs from Monterey that Gen. Ceballos has marched to the City of Mexico. Rocha goes to Paleos to receive the surrender of Trevino's forces. Pedro Martineg and his troops have also submitted. Garcia de la Cadena, on refusing to surrender, was surprised and captured, together with his command. Rocha telegraphs that he is positive the revolution has terminated.

RETURN OF GOV. ZABALZA TO SPAIN-STATE OF THE INSURRECTION. HAVANA, Aug. 16, via Ker West, Aug. 17 .-

Gov. Zabalza sailed for Spain yesterday, notwithstand ing reports in official circles that he would not go. Constancia publishes interesting particulars movements of the insurgents in the central department. On the night of the 29th ult., they made a raid on the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railroad, and burned a bridge. It was repaired by the Spaniards the next day, and comnication restored. The Spanish resumé of operation

in the departments for the past two weeks states that 114 rebels and five Spaniards have been killed during that time. In an editorial article upon the situation, the Diario says: "We are now at the middle of August, and Diario says: "We are now at the middle of August, and the indications are that a Winter campaign against the insurgents will be necessary. We are convined that this campaign of 1872-75 will be as it should be, the last we will have to sustain." The Diario says that, it neces-sary, sufficient troops will be at the disposal of the Com-mander-in-chief to hedge in the insurgents with a circle of bayonets. Gen. Zea will shortly return to Havana.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

TREACHEROUS BRIDGE-SEVERAL MEN HURT BINGHAMTON, Aug. 17 .- The evening express train coming east on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, last evening, was thrown from the track by a creek bridge that had been undermined by high water, about two miles north of this city. The engine, tender, bag-gage car, and one coach were considerably damaged. John Kelly of Albany, a brakeman, was caught between two cars and probably fatally injured. Conductor Mer ribew, the engineer, fireman, and baggage-master were all slightly injured. The passengers escaped unburt The same creek is interfering with the running of trains on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad. The travel of the Utica and Chenango Valley Railroad was delayed last night and this morning.

A LOCOMOTIVE AND BAGGAGE-CAR WRECKED. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 .- A Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Raifroad train ran off the track at Henryville, Penn., at about 10 p. m. yesterday, caucing the wreck of the locomotive and harmage car.

The baggage-master. John Coring, was killed, and the engineer and one brakeman were scriously injured. The passengers escaped unhurt.

A WESTERN MYSTERY.

REPORTED MASSACRE ON THE MISSISSIPPI. MEMPHIS, Aug. 17 .- Early this morning a herman discovered the little steamer Helen Brooks floating down stream near Head Cheeks Chute, ten miles above here, and apparently abandoned. He rowed out to the steamer, made a line fast, and pulled her toward the bank, but before reaching it saw a negro, with a shot gun on his knee, in a sitting position, asleep on the lower deck. As soon as the boat struck the bank, the negro started up, leaped ashore, and ran into the woods. The fisherman boarded the steamer and found fraces of a fisherman boarded the steamer and found fraces of a desperate struggle, the decks being wet with blood. He then came to this city and reported what he had done and seen. Subsequently the Grand Tower, from St. Louis, arrived here, bringing a message from the Magistrate at Bradley's landling, is miles above here, stating that the crew of the Helen Brooks and the proprietors and families of a trading boat which the Brooks had towed up there, had been murdered and the boats plundered. Assistance was at once dispatched on the steamer John Overton. The report is that Capt, William Pott and his brother, the proprietors of the trading boat, together with their wives and two daughters, were all murdered and their bodies thrown into the river.

A FATAL QUARREL-THE NEGRO'S STORY. Мемриів, Aug. 18.—Later advices from Bradley's Landing are that soon after the tug Helen Brooke arrived there with the trading boat, James Trumball went on board, and being drunk began trifling with the machin ery. Capt. Pott ordered him to desist, to which Trum buil replied with opprobrious epithets and threatened to throw Pott overboard. Pott then took up a shot sun, and ordered Trumbuli off the boat. Trumbuli went before Justice Walt and swore out a warrant, accusing Pott of retailing liquor without a license, upon which the latter was arrested by a colored constable, and taken before a magistrate. His wife, leaving her infant with two women on the boat, accompanied him. After waiting until nearly dark, Pott's brother, fearing trouble, took the boat over to Island No. 40, and made fast to the shore. That night Down ing, the colored constable, Trumbull, and a man called Hans, took a skiff, pressed two negroes into their service, and ordered them to row across and land above

the steamer, which was done.
"Ches," one of the negroes, says that on landing Downing and his party ordered them to remain quiet under penalty of death. Downing and his companions under penalty of death. Downing and his companions then crept cautiously toward the boat, which they boarded, and soon after a loud cry was heard, and then several shots in quick succession. 'Ches' then saw them pursuing Capt. Pott's brother, who had jumped ashore, and firing on bim. Whether he was killed or not he does not know. Pott was the only one seen by "Cnes," and he thinks two other men, one of whom was named Robinson, two women, and three children, were killed and thrown overboard. When "Ches" and his partner were called to the boat, they saw no one but Downing, Trumbull, and Hans, who broke into the bar, and the entire party got drunk. "Ches" remembers nothing more until the boat was landed by the fisherman, as stated last night, when he lumped asnore and made his way to Bradley's, where the wildest excitement prevailed, as nothing had been seen of Pott or his party, while Downing and his party had disappeared; and, from the fact that the boat had been plundered, it is feared the whole party has been murdered.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CANVASS IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY. A LARGE MEETING AT MADRID-SPEECH BY GEN. WM. H. M'CARTNEY. 1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MADRID, Sr. LAWRENCE COUNTY, Aug. 18 .-At a meeting held in the Town Hall Saturday night, $\Lambda.$ R. Peck, an old resident and a leading Republican, in the chair, Gen. W. H. McCartney, of New York, was introduced, who spoke for two hours on the issues of the cam paign. He was listened to with close attention by one of the largest audiences ever gathered in this place at a political meeting, composed of residents of the village and farmers and their wives from the neighborhood and adjoining towns, many of whom had come 10 and 15 miles to hear a speaker in favor of Greeley and Brown. The Chairman of the Grant Club here, who was present, and who had presided at a Grant meeting here a week ago acknowledged that the Greeley meeting was considerably the larger of the two. Gen. Merritt was also present and being called upon made a few remarks. A Greeley and Brown Club is about to be formed, which will have about 160 members, and must result in good in November.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE ELECTION THIS WEEK. An election will be held in West Virginia on Thursday to decide whether or not the Constitution framed by the late Convention shall become the organic

law of the State. A provision is to be voted on separately which permits white citizens, and none others, to be elected or appointed to office. Among the secti voted on en masse are two providing that no registry law shall ever be enacted by the Legislature and that white and colored persons shall not be taught in the same schools. The terms of office of the State officials are made four years instead of two, and the Governor is ineligible for a second term immediately following his first. It is generally conceded to be very doubtful whether the Constitution will be approved by a majority of voters. Under the provisions of this new instrument, which is not yet the fundamental law of the State, an election is to be held on the same day for State officers and Congress men. Even if the Constitution is adopted the validity of the general election would be questionable, and this perplexity will no doubt help the opposition. Nothing outside of Louisana can be more chaotic than the attitude of parties, if we may judge from the candidates to be voted for this week. Both aspirants for Governor are Democrats, the Republicans supporting Jacob, the present Governor, who runs as an inde-pendent candidate. In the 1st Congress District, Davis, the present member, a Democrat, runs as an independent candidate, and is supported by the Republicans. In the Hd District there is no Democratic candidate, and the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner has written a letter in which he takes the position that the election for Congressmen cannot be legally held on Thursday, but must take place on the fourth Thursday in October. The Republicans

III. Frank Hereford J. Brisbin Walker. Should the Constitution be defeated, the election for Congressmen and State officers will be held on Thursday, *Members of the XLIId Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, THIRD DISTRICT.

				1872.	
-Conva	ENTION-			-Com	SHEET,
Rep.	Dem.			Adm.	Lib.
Against	. For. C	aldwell.	Merrimon.	McKay.	Waidell.
1.429	919	. 1,448	1,208	. 1,432	1,219
		. 708	711	. 700	729
	915	. 739	1.062	739	1.053
642					1.026
1.715					1,902
					1.732
					760
					997
					2,295
413	660	402			
1,210	1,839	. 1,434	1,697	1,445	1,677
13,183	12,117	.18,620	14,349	.13,557	14,286
֡	-Convi Rep. Against 1,429 842 737 642 1,715 1,029 880 3,702 412 1,210	Rep. Dem. Against. Por. C 1,429 219 4842 669 737 915 642 951 1,029 1,412 590 816 880 839 3,702 2,133 412 660 1,210 1,339	COVERTION GRAP AGENT AND ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUN	CONVENTION— GOVERNOR— Rep. Dem. Adm. Lib. Against. For. Caldwell Merrimon. 1,429 919. 1,448 1,208. 842 669. 708 711. 737 915. 739 1,062. 642 961. 693 1,045. 1,715 1,484. 1,893 1,890. 1,729 1,412. 1,035 1,750. 590 816. 693 778. 880 899. 881 1,055. 3,702 2,123 3,614 2,261. 412 660. 492 892. 1,210 1,339. 1,434 1,697.	CONVENTION GOVERNOR CONTROL OF CO

Majority for Alfred M. Waddell, 729; majority for Merrimon, 729; majority against Convention in 1871, 1,071.
In Brunswick County 700 votes were returned for Neill A. McKay, and in Sampson 9 for N. McKay, which are ncluded above in the vote for Neill McKay.

Official returns of the vote for Governor have now been received from 85 of the 23 counties. Caldwell's majority

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. . Hattie Wilson and Mrs. Thompson, prostitutes, ttel suicide is the same house in Virginia City, Friday, by taking

... The Susanville stage was robbed near Reno, Nevada after a brisk fight between passengers and highwaymen. No-body was tilled. ... Nine of the boys who escaped from th Reform thool at Westboro, Mass, on Thursday, were captured the same night, ad several others Friday.

and several others Francy.

The steamer Colorado, which sailed for Japan and China from 'an Francisco, Saturday, carried \$1,018,300 treasure. The Panama steamer had only \$17,000 in specie on board.

Gen. Smith, Surveyor of the Customs at Memphia has esized a portion of the track of the Memphia and Little Rock Railroad for magaid does on raits, amounting to \$10,000, gold.

THE PERUVIAN REVOLUTION

VICISSITUDES OF SOUTH AMERICAN POLITICS.

ATTEMPT OF THE MINISTER OF WAR TO MAKE HIMSELF DICTATOR—THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT BALTA-DEMONSTRATION OF THE POPULACE IN FAVOR OF ORDER.

By our mails from Lima and Callac in Peru,

which are as late as the 25th of July, full particulars have been received of the short and decisive revolution and counterrevolution which recently took place in the former city. From these sources it appears that, on the 14th of July, the preliminary meeting of Congress was opened for the purpose of endeavoring to arrive at some solution of the questions arising out of the elections of 1871. The two great parties struggling for supremacy are those of Mr. Pardo and of Dr. Arenas, the latter receiving the assistance of the Government. Before the Congress assembled in general committee, it was almost mpossible to venture even a speculation regarding the altimate result, such were the ideas entertained of the strength of the Government, the power of the support ers of Mr. Pardo, the personal affinities and influences of the rival candidates, and the rumors of every conceiv able nature of war, revolution, bloodshed, and tumult that were freely circulated. But Mr. Pardo's adherents in both Houses soon made their number known. It had been thought that the efforts of the Government to secure the election of Arenas to the Presidential chair (his policy and ideas perfectly conforming to those of Col. Balta) were of a much more imposing character than has been proved by the reality. In every session Mr. Pardo's cause had been triumphant; fifteen of his partisans had been recognized as legally elected to the position of Senators and Deputies, and it was probable that his prospects would continue to brighten. President Balta had adopted the course of declaring his firm intention of resigning his office (whose term was to have expired on the 2d of August) to the successor appointed by Congress It was then thought that every cause of disturbance had

Gen. Gutierrez, the Minister of War under Balta's administration, had for a long time been endeavering to induce the President to enter into a plan for annulling the elections, in effect, by a coup d'état to assume the power of a Dictator over the Republic. For some days Balta listened to the insinuations of his counselor, but speedily becoming convinced, from the attitude of Congress, that the majority of that body were decidedly in favor of the election to the Presidency of Don Manuel Pardo, the opponent of the Administration, he decided to withdraw from the project. No sooner had this determination been made known to Gutierrez, than he, on the 22d of July, filled the square in front of the Government Palace with troops and artillery, forcibly took the Prestdent prisoner, sent him to close confinement in the military barracks, declared himself Supreme Chief, and placed the city under martial law. Gutierrez then proceeded to close Congress and place guards throughout the city. Before separating, however, all the members of Congress, irrespective of party, signed the following

Taking into consideration—First: That when the Republic was in a state of complete peace, preparing through its legitimate representatives to proclaim the elected by the people, constitutional order has been disturbed. Second: That such an outrage to the law, the sovereignty, and the rights of the national representation in those solemn moments, makes up the coustomation of the crime of high treason to the country. There: That without making itself the accomplice of so grave a crime, Congress, in its preliminary meetings, could not remain silent, because it would be betraying the great duties it owes to the nation. Fourth: That it must transmit to posterity a document which, truly reflecting the public sentiment, will cause the memory of the authors of such an abominable crime to be executed.

It hereby declares: First: That it condemns the attitude assumed in these moments by a part of the armed force, and holds responsible before the nation the suthors, instigators, and accomplices of it, considering them outlaws: Second: That it calls upon the people, and that part of the army which has remained faithful to public order and the institutions, to bring back to the path of duty those who have disturbed public order.

Paralyzed, without a leader, and uncertain as to the strength of the usurper, the populace resolved to await.

strength of the usurper, the populace resolved to awaid further development, and to bide their time. That time was not long in arriving; Gutlerrez first failed in form ing a Cabinet, no respectable man wishing to be associ ated with him; the Diplomatic Corps refused to recognize him as the President of the country; the army every moment was diminishing by continual and heavy d sertions; the navy stood out to sea and protested against the monstrous usurpation. Banks and commercial extablishments were all closed, Gutierrez strove by every

means in his power to obtain funds, but none were forth coming. The newspapers, fearful of proscention, closed their offices; the people, peaceful citizens, and even those intent on resistance, were fearful of traversing the streets, and, indeed, a perfect reign of terror existed in unfortunate Lima. Revelts took place in several par racks, and in Cailao with varying success; the great want appeared to be some guiding mind to lead to vic-tory. Pardo and other distinguished men had thed to the Legations or to the ships of war. On the morning of July 26, the roar of cannon in Cal lao, distinctly heard in Lama, announced that at last

some steps were taken to assert the people's cause. The excitement increased in the capital, Col. Silvestra Gutierrez, the brother of the Dictator and his Minister of War, was assailed with shouts and imprecations in the railway depot. Replying to the threats with his revolver, he was instantly attacked with the same weapon and in a moment lay dead on the pavement. The people mutilated the corpse in a shocking manner, and only it rescued from their hands. This news was immediately carried to the Dictator in the Palace. Farious with rage at the loss of his chief support, he dispatched orders to the barracks, where Balta was confined, to kill bim there and then. The command was carried into effect without loss of time. The unfortunate President was discovered ill in bed when the assassins en tered. The principal of these murderers drew his pistol and shot the President three times, each ball inflicting a fatal wourd, and, by his orders, the soldiers accompanying him pierced the inanimate body with their bayonets. Gathering hastily together, with such indifferent arms as could be procured, the people resolved to make an attack upon Gutierrez. At this moment appeared many of the prominent men of the popular party, analet to further contain their indignation, and quick to improve the favorable moment for action. But Gutierrez, awed and terrified at the great roar of the people's cry, heard in every part of the city, "Death to the murderer!" called his few remaining troops together, and on foot marched, with pistol in hand, to the fort of Santa Catalina, in the suburbs of the city, and there turned at bay. Col. Herencia Zevailos, the first Vice-President of the Republic, now put himself at the head of the masses, and was halled with vivas and acclamations. Constitution and the law was the railying cry of the populace, Proceeding to the Government Honse, Col. Zevailos assumed the formal direction of public affairs, appointed a Cabinet composed of some of the most distinguished men of the country-Ribeyro, Riva-Aguero, Morales, Canseco, and Tejeda. In conjunction with these men his speedily took the necessary steps to preserve public order. There was hardly any necessity for this. The people, although intensely excited, only had one object, the summary punishment of Gutierrez. The Dictator still defied his pursuers. Later in the evening it became evident to him that the remnants of his followers in the fort itself were deserting his cause. There was but one mode left—escape. Wrapped in a clock and with a wide-lapped hat, he emerged alone from the fortress and had proceeded through the city to the main street, when he was recognized. He rushed into a druggist's shop, where he was speedily surrounded by the crowd. In less time than it takes to transcribe these words, all that was left on earth of Tomas Gutierrez was a bloody, disfigured mass of human flesh. The people, exuiting in their victory, dragged the body to the fatal would, and, by his orders, the soldiers accompany ing him pierced the inanimate body with their bayonets.

AT BOSTON-A BLOCK OF SHOE STORES DESTROYED.

Boston, Aug. 17 .- A fire broke out early this morning in the eight-story gravite block Nos. 80 to 94 Pearl-st. Shaw, Taylor & Co., Joseph Harris & Son, N. D. Canterbury, and R. W. Emerson occupied Nos. 84 to 86; C. W. Webster, C. E. Johnson, and J. Sevan & Co., No. 90; Claffin & Thayer, Nos. 92 and 94. W. E. Putnaus & Co., E. P. Philips & Co., and Edward Downing & Co., occupants of Nos. 80 and 82, will be the largest losers, entire block is occupied by boot and shoe stores.

supposed to be fully insured. NEAR ROCHESTER-FLOUR MILLS BURNED. ROCHESTER, Aug. 17 .- The Phenix Fleuring Mills, at Brown's Race, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building is \$30,000; insurance, \$13,000. The loss on the stock, about \$6,000, is covered by

The damage will probably amount to \$40,000, which is